



# LABOR CLARION

**LEADING ARTICLES—January 1, 1909.**

REPORT ON BUCK STOVE INJUNCTION.  
ENGLAND'S OLD-AGE PENSIONS.  
THE DECISION OF JUSTICE WRIGHT.  
LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.  
CHRIST'S COMING AND DEMOCRACY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909.

No. 46

## REPORT ON BUCK STOVE INJUNCTION.

### ENGLAND'S OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

On and after the first day of January, 1909, every person in Great Britain over 70 years of age, who is not a lunatic and has not been convicted of crime, and whose income does not exceed £26 5s, or \$130 a year, will be entitled to a pension of five shillings a week from the public treasury. In cases where husband and wife or two or more members of the same family or "any persons living together in the same house" shall apply for pensions, the rate shall be 3 shillings and 9 pence a week instead of the full amount, and the authorities have already begun to wrangle over the meaning of the terms "living together" and "house." Nobody will be allowed a pension who has "habitually refused to work" and "all who have been brought into a position to apply for a pension through his or her wilful acts of misbehavior" are barred. There is going to be a good deal of trouble applying that provision. It would be impossible for any human tribunal to determine whether a man's poverty and dependence are the results of his own wilful acts or misbehavior. Old-age pensions cannot be assigned to other persons; they cannot be drawn by anyone except a pensioner or one who holds his power of attorney, and those who try to obtain pensions by fraud are liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Lists of those who are entitled to pensions under this act are to be prepared by local committees to be appointed for every borough or urban district of 20,000 population or over and for every county. The appointing power is the county council, subject to the approval of the local government board. Appeal can be taken from the decisions of these local committees to the local government board.

Pension officers are to be appointed for each district by the treasury department and will act in co-operation with the local committees, who are to be composed of well-known citizens of integrity and position. Claims are to be made through the post-offices of the parish in which the claimant resides, where printed forms will be furnished by the postmaster. In the absence of a certificate of birth, and very few applicants can produce such evidence, because registration and the issue of birth certificates was not required until about fifty years ago, the applicant may prove his age by presenting a certificate of baptism, a certificate of marriage, which usually contains the age of the contracting parties, a certificate of enlistment in the army or navy, a certificate of matriculation in any school, an appointment to office or to positions in which the age is given, or certificates of membership in any friendly society or mutual benefit society or trade union or any other organization in which age is given, provided the same was issued more than two years before the passage of the old-age pension act. In the absence of all such evidence or other documents throwing light upon the age of the applicant, affidavits of neighbors and other persons who are acquainted with the applicant may be presented. But it is going to be an arduous task for the local committees to make up their lists. They have the census returns for 1901 to start with, in which the ages of all persons in the kingdom are enumerated and given, and these form a basis of action in all cases.

Payments of pensions are to be made through the postoffices throughout the country every Friday, and

In view of the widespread interest in the decision of Justice Daniel T. Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, condemning Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to terms of imprisonment for violating an injunction, the report of President Gompers, as presented to the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L., will prove of interest:

"The executive council and I reported to the Norfolk Convention that the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Co. had brought suit against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, affiliated unions, and their members; that we were cited by Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. During the Norfolk Convention, that is, on November 14, 1907, our answer was made, and on December 18, 1907, the injunction was granted by Justice Gould of the same court. This injunction was issued on December 18th, and became effective December 23d, when the undertaking or bond was filed by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908.

"The injunction granted by the court, in this case, prohibits the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers and members of all affiliated unions, their or our agents, friends, sympathizers, counsel, 'conspirators or co-conspirators,' either as officials or as individuals, from making any reference whatsoever to the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has ever been in any dispute with labor, or to the fact that the company has ever been regarded as unfair, or has ever been on any unfair list, or upon a 'we don't patronize' list of the American Federation of Labor, or of any other organization. The injunction prohibits any and all persons from either directly or indirectly referring to any such controversy. Such statement or reference is also prohibited by printed, written or spoken word.

"Acting upon the authority and instruction of the Norfolk Convention, eminent counsel, consisting of Judge Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, were retained. When the injunction was issued and made permanent, our counsel were instructed to appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In the meantime, with the authority of the executive council, the publication of the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., was discontinued in the 'we don't patronize' list of the *American Federationist*. Later, I discontinued the publication of the list in its entirety, and for the reasons which I shall hereafter give. Of course, I discussed in the editorial columns of the *American Federationist* the injunction and the fundamental principles involved.

"In July a petition was presented by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and an order issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, to 'show cause' why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

"Substantially the allegations are that Vice-President Mitchell violated the injunction as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in au-

### SOME OF THE PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

BY RAYMOND ROBINS.

(Continued from issue of December 18th)

There is a real dignity of labor in the heart of the world. The men and women who actually do feed and clothe and house this country and the world are really worthy of all honor, with all cant and humbug thrown aside. You have got to dare as much in the great pioneer work of organized labor, in the great moral and human values of this industrial struggle as the men of old, the fathers of our land, dared and braved in the interests of political and religious freedom. You are facing, as the inheritors of a great tradition, the third great struggle in the history of civilization. At first the lines of men divided upon the question of the freedom of the human mind. For five hundred years, aye, for a thousand years, that struggle went on, and it was won. It was won for every man and woman and child. The meanest man in this republic and Western civilization can believe in one God, or seven Gods, or no God, if he wants to, and there is no power of church or state can say him nay. It was no mean gain that came from that great struggle.

And then the dividing lines of mankind formed over the question of political liberty, over the right of every man to have some share in the government of which he was a part. And that struggle expresses five hundred years in which the people of England, among all the nations of the earth, led the vanguard of human progress, and dared to lay down the most permanent and abiding principles on which human liberty shall forever rest. Men cannot wait; the great forces of civilization move onward and forward while generation succeeds generation in the life of the world. You men who are inheritors of that great past are facing today a struggle compared with which the two great struggles that preceded seem to us as though they were but the material of a summer's day. It is not so, but it seems so. You are facing the third great problem of civilization—the problem of industrial liberty, the problem so splendidly put by the president of the great American Federation of Labor, when he said that the conflict waging now was upon the question of whether a man's laboring power and his purchasing power belonged to him or whether they belonged to somebody else. The problem today is to secure for every man and woman of labor in the land the right to the possession of their labor power absolutely, and the right to the possession of their purchasing power absolutely, and to have declared by the legislatures and upheld by the courts the fact that employers of America have no property right whatever in either the working power or the purchasing power of the workers. We will vindicate that right, not because some of us are eager to undertake the struggle, but because we must vindicate it. We won't be able to have any rights at all if we don't vindicate that right, because this is an industrial age, and industrial rights take the front of the stage in the controversy of mankind.

We can win because we are right, and because there are more of us. The whole problem today is whether we have got as much sense in getting together and standing together as the non-union employers have on the one hand, or as the free work-

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 5)



ing men of Great Britain had on the other hand. That is the problem. I was talking to a wise and clever pirate of industry, one of the able men whom God gave great gifts to, who had the mind that sees, the mind that grips, the mind that analyzes, and he said: "Robins, you can not win." I said: "Why?" "Why," he said, "the fool working men of this country haven't got sense enough to get together."

A long time ago one of the wise men of the world said, "A house divided against itself can not stand." It is as true of the great temple of human labor as of any other house built by the hands of men. That great temple has been laid course by course, and bloody fingers have handled the bricks, and hungry women have starved that it might be built, and little children have been deprived of daily food that it might be established among men. I do not believe that the house of labor will fall; but I do know that the house of labor must cease to be divided if it shall hope to stand. A long time ago it was said that the stone which the builders have rejected has become the head stone of the corner; and the stone which the builders of empire have rejected in the history of men has been the great group of toil.

A great labor man of England, with whom some men delight to differ, but who is nevertheless the best expression of my thought of what is best in labor, is a member of the ministry in Great Britain—John Burns. He came up from the people, and whether or not he is able to stand against the temptations of the times, nevertheless he is the first man who ever sat behind the council table of Great Britain with an intimate personal knowledge of the life of men and women of toil. How long will it be before America, the great industrial nation of the world, has at the council table of her nation some man who, in his own body, has suffered the burdens of common toil, who bears on his own back some of the testimony of the common lot of poverty and labor? It well becomes the Republic to have some man of labor at its council table, if for no other reason than to bear that testimony from the men and women who have made America what she is today. It was said by that brave man and follower of the simple carpenter of Nazareth, Charles Stelzle, that the leisure class did not make good. I want to add to that just this: The leisure class in the history of mankind never did make good; it never will make good, because it never can. Whenever a boy or girl is raised under conditions where he does not have to work for what he gets, whenever he is surrounded by privilege and opportunity, he becomes careless and indifferent, and his mind and body is not capable of the service that the working child, if he has good food and good air and decent conditions, is capable of giving to the world.

The battle is in better shape today than ever before. More men of labor understand what their great work is to be. More men outside of labor's rank are in sympathy with the ultimate purpose, the citizenship rights of the manhood and womanhood of labor than ever before. Let us gather courage, let us dare to believe in each other, let us dare to believe in our leaders. The other fellows don't dicker and divide their forces in the face of the enemy on the day of battle. God grant that the day will come in the history of organized labor when, after we have decided what is best, we will stand together, submitting and surrendering, if need be, our personal choice in the interest of the common good. I want to say that I look forward to the unity of organized labor, not behind any party—thank God, I dare to be free! I have voted the Republican ticket and the Democratic ticket, and I thought I was doing right each time, and I will vote any old ticket that looks to me as being best for the human values of this country any time it comes to the front. But we have no power worth considering on the political field for any party or any principle until we get together. I don't know what the future holds. Even such a wise man as this old leader of labor, Samuel Gompers, knows not what the future holds. I do know that there is no future of any kind for us until we have sense enough to lay aside personal

differences, agree on a program and then stick to the bitter end.

Isn't that really the doctrine of the men of labor? As a matter of fact, the man with money and labor can go it alone. He can stand the strain, but the man of labor and the woman of labor have got to stand together or they won't go anywhere. I wish that we could realize how important in one aspect the organization of women is. There are six million women in gainful occupations in the United States today. What about them? They are being used today for the purpose of breaking down hours and wages in every trade where they are not organized. Why is it that some of the sweat shops and big stores can work a girl overtime during the rush season three or four hours and send her back to her little tenement home at the end of the rush season? Why can not they work a hod-carrier that way? Because they have to pay him time and a half for every minute over eight hours, because he is organized. And the women who are being exploited, who are being robbed, who are being disinherited from their right to a home and to maternity, from having little children they can call their own, are being robbed tonight simply because they are unorganized.

A high court in this land has said that the great organization of the United Hatters of North America is a conspiracy in restraint of trade because those men told other men and women of labor, in the interests of humanity, in the interests of themselves, not to wear Loewe's hats—they were blood-stained hats. I say to you that goods made under anti-social or immoral conditions, where there is child labor, women working overtime and men being paid less than a fair wage, are of greater injury to this country today than crime and pestilence in any other form. The time will come when the great moral value of organized labor will be recognized in this land. We talk of wages and hours. That is the first thing we have to talk about. I know two hat factories in America, one organized, and the other unorganized. They are within three blocks of each other. In the unorganized factory about a year ago a foreman insulted a little girl who was a hat trimmer. She stood up and told him what she thought of him, and was discharged for insubordination. She wrote a letter to the owner of the factory, but never got any reply. About six months ago, in the organized factory, where these people who have been said to be in a conspiracy in restraint of trade have an organization, there was another foreman who tried to insult a poor, little, helpless foreign girl. Another girl, who happened to be the floor-woman of the United Hatters, looked at him and said: "You cut that out; we won't stand for it in this factory. You must apologize to that little girl." He said: "I will see you in a warmer land." She called that floor into a shop meeting; they laid down their tools and went out on the street, where she told them the situation. They said they would starve before they would go back if that man did not apologize to the little girl. The boss came down in his automobile, went to his office and called in the foreign girl. He also called in the foreman, who began to weaken, as any big coward will. Let it be said to the eternal glory of that particular hat manufacturer that he had decency enough to discharge the foreman on the spot. Now, I want to submit to the universities of America as well, I want to submit to the churches of America as well, that the United Hatters, in that particular shop, had more moral value, not only to protect hours and wages, but to protect the sanctity of personal virtue and the sanctity of the home than all forces in Christendom combined. Win with a cause like that? Why, of course we are going to win! We are going to win by the argument based upon the great human values under organized labor, we are going to throw back into the faces of those people—sometimes ignorant and honest—sometimes cunning and hypocritical—who put up to labor its dishonest leaders this statement: "Yes, we have had dishonest leaders, and the church has had dishonest preachers, and the political parties have had dishonest leaders."

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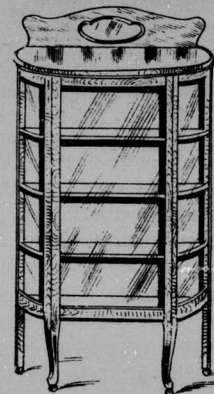
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## REPORT ON BUCK STOVE INJUNCTION.

(Continued from Page 3)

thorizing and permitting acts to be done by the American Federation of Labor officers, and also that he, as the President of the United Mine Workers' of America, entertained a resolution at the Mine Workers' Convention, last January, calling upon the miners of the country to refrain from purchasing the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.

"The allegations against Secretary Morrison are substantially that he sent out, or caused to be sent out, copies of the *American Federationist*, containing editorials and other utterances referring to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and also for sending, or causing to be sent, the printed official proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, containing the reports and resolutions of the Norfolk Convention upon the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s suit and injunction.

"The proceedings against me are based upon the allegation—that I violated the injunction in doing, or authorizing, or directing the doing of these acts, the sending out of an appeal for funds for our legal defense in the suit and injunction proceedings, on the platform in public speeches, and in editorially discussing the fundamental principles involved in these proceedings.

"The injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at the instance of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was published in the February issue of the *American Federationist*, 1908. It is suggested that the injunction, together with the editorial appearing in that same issue of the *American Federationist* under the caption 'Free Press and Free Speech Invaded by Injunction Against the American Federation of Labor—A Review and Protest,' as well as the editorials since, be read and considered in connection with this matter.

"Your attention is invited to the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court for its order (which order was granted) for Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself to 'show cause' why we should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged violation of the court's injunction. The petition is published in the September, 1908, issue of the *American Federationist*. I suggest that that petition be considered in connection herewith, as it will show fully the grounds upon which our punishment is sought. The publication in the *American Federationist* of a legal document of the court, that is, the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court, citing John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and myself to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt, is also alleged as an evidence of my violation of the court's injunction.

"The hearing of the contempt proceedings was set for September 8th, and by agreement deferred to the following day. On September 9th, our counsel, by our direction, offered to submit the entire case, upon the petition and our answer, to the judgment and decision of the court. The court, however, referred the taking of testimony to a commissioner and accorded thirty days for each side to present testimony. Before the expiration of the thirty days accorded to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., they applied to the court and obtained twenty days additional. This brought the case up to October 29th. In the meantime, the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s counsel engaged the attention of Messrs Mitchell, Morrison and myself for many days, and then proceeded to several parts of the country where it was necessary for our counsel to be in attendance. Instead of availing ourselves of the thirty days accorded to us by the court, we advised our counsel to submit the testimony adduced by the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and to submit the entire case for the judgment of the court without any further evidence on our part. On October 30th, the court ordered that it will hear argument on November 10th, and decide upon the case. On November 10th, during the time this convention will be in session, the court will decide the case, whether Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and I have been guilty of contempt of

the court's injunction. In my report to the executive council, in September, I took occasion to discuss this matter.

"The executive council has been advised that in this report to you I shall fully cover this subject, thus making it unnecessary for duplication in the report which the executive council and I will jointly make to you.

"As a citizen and a man I cannot and will not surrender my right of free speech and freedom of the press. As President of our Federation, a decent regard for my duty to you and to all our fellow workers, and to the public generally, requires that a comprehensive report shall be made of these entire proceedings, so that the subject may receive your consideration, to the end that action may be taken to protect the interests of labor and the rights of our people before the courts, as well as before that higher tribunal, the public conscience of the people of our common country.

SHALL INJUNCTION INVADE FREE SPEECH AND PRESS

"It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workmen? Is it thinkable that we shall be compelled to suppress, refuse to distribute, and kill for all time to come the official transactions of one of the great conventions of our Federation? I opine not.

"Now it is the American Federation of Labor and the *American Federationist* which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. In the future it may be another publication, and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of our people. The contention of labor with the Buck's Stove and Range Co. sinks into comparative insignificance contrasted with the great principles which are at stake. Is it imaginable that inasmuch as the Constitution of our country guarantees to every citizen the right of free speech and free press, and forbids the Congress of our Government from enacting any law that shall in any way abridge, invade, or deny the liberty of speech and the freedom of press, that a court by the issuance of an injunction can invade and deny these rights?

"I venture to assert that the bitterest antagonists to labor in Congress would not have the temerity to present to that body a bill which would deny to the toilers of our country the right of free expression through speech or by means of the press, and yet this very denial and invasion are attempted by this injunction.

"There is no disrespect on my part to the judge or the court when with solemn conviction I assert that this invasion is unwarranted. The wrong has grown from the precedent set by previous injunction abuses, and the judge in this instance has but extended the process. The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether in autocratic Russia or in the republic of the United States. It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press, that I feel it my duty to enter a most emphatic protest.

"For ages it has been a recognized and an established principle that the publisher shall be uncensored in what he publishes, though he may be held personally and criminally liable for what he utters.

"If what is published is wrong, or false, or seditious, or treasonable, it is within the power of the courts to punish him by applying the ordinary process of law.

"If what is published is libelous, the civil and criminal laws may be invoked.

"The right to freely print and to speak has grown up through centuries of freedom. It has its basis in the fundamental guarantees of human liberty. It has been advocated and upheld by the ablest minds. Tremendous sacrifices have been made in its establishment. These rights must not, cannot, and will not be complacently surrendered—they must not be forbidden by a court's injunction."

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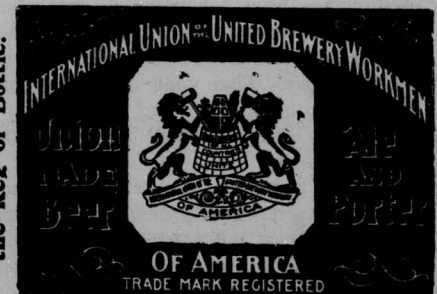
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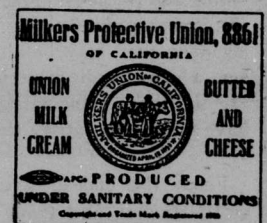
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## ENGLAND'S OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

(Continued from Page 3)

by means of printed orders of the denominations of one, two, three, four and five shillings. These orders will be bound in books of twenty-five, which will be issued to pensioners every six months, through the pension officers, on the first of January and the first of July. The pensioner must present his book of orders in person at the postoffice for payment, when the postmaster will pay the amount due and tear out of the book one of the orders for the corresponding amount, which will be signed by the pensioners as a receipt for such payment. If the pensioner is incapacitated by illness or infirmity from appearing in person, his order may be paid to an agent who shows sufficient authority to receive the same.

There are various estimates as to the amount of money that will be required to meet these pension orders. It is expected that not less than 800,000 applications will be made, which means 4,000,000 shillings, or \$1,000,000 a week in disbursement, or something like \$52,000,000 a year. This estimate, based upon the census returns, is probably very nearly accurate, but that is only about one-third of the amount that is paid in the way of pensions by the Government of the United States. Great Britain does not give pensions to its soldiers as we do, although officers and enlisted men who have served in the British army for so many years are transferred to the retired list and receive one-half or two-thirds pay for the remainder of their lives. There is also a civil pension list, containing 4,108 names of former employees of the various branches of the civil service, who receive about \$3,230,000 a year. These are men who have served with distinction in the diplomatic and consular service, in the treasury and other public offices, in the courts, under the board of education in the British Museum, in the art galleries and other public institutions, and include a certain number of university professors, poets, authors, actors, musicians, widows and daughters of eminent statesmen, soldiers and other public servants.

The old-age pension law, which has become a reality, has been demanded by the laboring classes for many years and is a portion of the price paid by the Liberal Party for the labor vote in the House of Commons. That wing of the Liberal Party has taining more attention and securing more practical legislation than any other political faction that has appeared in the House of Commons for generations. The labor members have held the balance of power, and both parties are bidding for their support. The Liberals offered the most and obtained it, and they have paid the bill by legislation which seems revolutionary from our point of view in the United States—the act of pensioning the aged, the act to make employers pecuniarily responsible for any illness or accident that may befall any of their help, and the act which legalizes strikes, boycotts and picketing are the three principal laws which the Liberal Party have passed to satisfy the demands of their allies.

From the classic shades of Berkeley, from far-away Hawaii, and from our own Van Ness avenue, come protests that "Japanization" is looked upon with disfavor. Property owners are condemned because they rent or sell to the brown men. "It hurts business," say the merchants. Adjoining property depreciates, is the plea of other owners and of the real estate men. If the Jap is good enough to use because he's cheap, he ought to be permitted to rent stores on a leading thoroughfare. Trade unionists believe American standards are assailed by the presence of Japanese as competitors. Business men are beginning to object to them, out in the open, because "they hurt (their) business." What difference is there between a Jap in a store on Van Ness avenue and a Jap in a little shop on a side street mending shoes?

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. \*\*\*

## VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 26, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President W. G. Ross in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Federal—Driver for coal firm refuses to join union; steps are being taken to secure his admission. Machinists—Held largely attended meeting; appointed committee of three to act in conjunction with Russian Refugee League; brought up matter of unfair Werner Co.'s publications. Cooks and Waiters—Cooks employed at Hotel St. Vincent hold cards in San Francisco union and will transfer to local; waitresses expected to join union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Law and Legislative Committee recommended that the following telegram be forwarded to Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison: "To Samuel Gompers, etc., The Trades and Labor Council extends compliments of the season, reaffirming support and allegiance, deploring decision committing to prison. Your position is right and sure to prevail." Concurred in. Report progress on drafting of ordinance relative to city employing any but citizens of United States. Recommend that secretary of Council be instructed to furnish city clerk for reading at meeting of city trustees a copy of a petition requiring that adequate clauses to protect the city's rights shall be inserted in the franchise of any street railway to be constructed. The petition provides for a ten years' term, to be lengthened for a period of fifty years, at the expiration of which time the city is empowered to acquire complete ownership. The financial benefits to accrue to Vallejo are provided for; franchises are to be forfeited unless a satisfactory service is maintained; the questions of fares, transfers, passes and streets to be traversed are safeguarded in the interests of the citizens. Provision is made for an eight-hour day. No man shall be barred from employment because he belongs to a labor organization. A board of arbitration to adjust disputes is the subject of one section. Concurred in by the Council.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—New by-law requiring seal of organization on communications for action and responsibility of Council was adopted.

NEW BUSINESS—Communication from W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., enclosing one from A. F. of L., to former, referred for re-reading to meeting of January 2, 1909.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—Richard Caverly, honorary member of this Council, now of San Francisco Labor Council, spoke on the benefits that would result from a "square deal" franchise as outlined in the recommendations of the law and legislative committee. L. B. Leavitt urged that steps be taken to have the city trustees regulate telephone rates, as is done in the case of water supply and gas and electric lights.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., January 2, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP,

Correspondent Vallejo Trades and Labor Council.

## URGES HIS MEN TO ORGANIZE.

In last week's issue reference was made to Congressman William R. McKinley's opinion of trade organization. After investigating the matter, Mr. McKinley, who is president of the Illinois Traction System, issued a bulletin, in which he said:

"It has been called to my attention by some of the interurban men, who are particular friends of mine, that there is a feeling among some of the men operating interurban cars that it would be better for the men and the company if the men had an organization and dealt with the company through the organization instead of with each employee individually. I desire it to be specifically understood that the officers of the company have no objection whatever to an organization of this kind. I desire to entirely remove from the minds of the men that I have the slightest objection to organized labor."



**Chas. Lyons**  
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



**Suits To Order \$20 up**  
**Trousers \$5 up**  
**Overcoats \$25 up**

**771 MARKET ST.** Between Third and Fourth Sts.  
**731 VAN NESS AVE.** Between Turk and Eddy  
**1432 FILLMORE ST.** Between Ellis and O'Farrell

## Savings Department

—OF—

### The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited

Mission Branch, Cor. 16th and Mission

We desire to announce that we have established a Savings Department in conjunction with our commercial banking business and are receiving savings accounts which draw interest at the usual rate.

We are now in our new home, the "Anglo" building, N. W. corner 16th and Mission streets, and have a modern and well-appointed banking house with absolutely fire and earthquake proof

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

### The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited

Head Office: London, England

Main Office: Pine and Sansome Streets

IGN. STEINHART, Manager  
W. K. COLE, Branch Manager



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of No. 21 was well attended, as usual, and a large volume of business was transacted. The meeting was called to order promptly at 1 o'clock and the session lasted till 5.

Donald Bruce applied for transfer from the apprentice roll to active membership. Milton Sharp, Myris A. Blade and August Blumberg were elected to membership. Six candidates, previously elected, were obligated.

The delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council reported a proposed new compact between the unions affiliated with that body, which, after considerable discussion, was laid over till the January meeting, and made a special order for 3:15 o'clock. This new compact should interest every member of the organization, especially the book and job branch, and it is hoped a large attendance of the job men will be on hand when the matter is finally disposed of.

The secretary-treasurer reported 39 traveling cards deposited during the month and 34 withdrawals.

The delegates to San Francisco Labor Council submitted an interesting report of the transactions of that body for the month of December.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from our members at the Union Printers' Home in recognition of the Christmas gift sent them by the union.

The officers of the union were directed to solicit voluntary contributions for relief of a member who lost a limb recently and also for the relief of the widow of a deceased member. Subscription lists will be posted during the month in the various chapels.

A letter was received from President Lynch laying before the membership a plan to raise \$12,000 for the purpose of completing the Cummings memorial fund, with which it is intended to construct an addition to the main building of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, to be used as a library. It was decided to ask for voluntary contributions for this purpose.

An amendment to the Political Code of California, to be submitted to the legislature at Sacramento the coming session, having for its purpose the regulation of wages for operatives in the State Printing Office was indorsed. State Printer Shannon, who was present explained the object of the proposed amendment. At present the wages paid in that establishment are based on the prices paid for similar service in private shops at Sacramento. The amendment proposes to fix wages in accordance with the highest price paid in the State.

The executive council of the I. T. U. handed down an opinion and decision in the case of Frank J. Smith, who was convicted some months ago by the local union of discrimination against a fellow member. The executive council reversed the decision of the union, and also the decision of President Lynch, which sustained the union in part. No appeal was taken from the decision of the council, and Mr. Smith stands exonerated from the charges.

A committee from local Machinists' Union, No. 68, and from the International Machinists' Union was granted the privilege of the floor, and addressed the members in connection with the strike on the Denver and Rio Grande system.

The scale committee reported that the local arbitration board had failed to reach an agreement on the rehearing of the case against the publishers' association and that the papers in the case had been sent to the national arbitration board.

John W. Kelly, J. W. Mullen, W. A. Gallagher, Harry Tilley and Will J. French were elected a special committee on retrenchment, with instructions to report not later than March, 1909.

The Visalia Times issued a splendid Christmas edition. The half-tone work is good, and the articles are varied, Tulare County, of course, coming in for a due mead of praise. The mechanical end of the paper is under E. L. Herriff's guidance. This gentleman keeps up his membership with No. 21 as con-

scientiously as he did while a member of the Brunt chapel.

L. Hawel left for Europe a few weeks ago. He was a member of the German *Demokrat* chapel.

Quite a few members of the union are on the sick list. C. H. Black and O. H. Smyth are suffering from rheumatism. B. James, formerly of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, is slowly convalescing from a broken ankle. A. S. Winchester, an old member of the union, for some years past a resident of Colfax, Cal., is recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Russ Reed, who has been a sufferer from ptomaine poison, is at work again.

E. K. Downer, an old member of No. 21, now a resident of Downieville, Cal., and editor of the *Mountain Messenger*, published at that place, sends fraternal greetings to his friends in No. 21, together with several beautiful Christmas cards, bearing appropriate legends, as a token of his esteem for ex-Secretaries White and French and Secretary-Treasurer Michelson; also a beautiful Christmas card addressed to the lady members.

The Washington *Trade Unionist* of December 19th says: "Charles W. Otis, a member of the copy-editing staff of the 'printery,' and one of the most widely-known members of Columbus Typographical Union, is at Garfield Hospital in this city, where he recently underwent an operation. His friends will be glad to know that his prospects for an early recovery are good." Mr. Otis' San Francisco friends will add their best wishes for convalescence. The gentleman was one of No. 21's most efficient officers twenty years ago.

O. M. Boyle, whose name appears on the exempt roll, and whose work as labor editor of the *Bulletin* and *Call* during recent years is known to readers, is spending the holiday season in the metropolis. Mr. Boyle lost his son under exceedingly sad circumstances a few months ago, and he has been residing in the mountains of Humboldt County for some time.

Porter M. Jones, a printer with a wide acquaintance in the middle west, died while operating a machine on the Ogden (Utah) *Examiner* early in December. The remains were interred in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Omaha, Nebraska, on December 20th, and the Omaha printers were present in numbers to pay the last tribute of respect.

### SOMETHING NEW THE ANTIDOTE PIPE

POSITIVE NICOTINE DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs No Breaking In. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The First Smoke in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by Long Usage.
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4. The "ANTIDOTE" scientifically destroys the Nicotine, making it evaporate. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the Catalyser; the smoke passing over the Catalyser produces Formol. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

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Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

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## The UNION Man's NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION:

To see That the Union Label Is Always  
on Their Made-to-Order Suits.

Kelleher & Browne was the first firm in San Francisco to introduce the custom tailors' label.

Is it not much better to patronize these Union Tailors and get a handsome suit made to order than to buy a ready-made suit, or any suit, made by non-union tailors? Such garments are poorly made and are often of poor material.

Kelleher & Browne employ none but the highest paid Union Tailors. This guarantees perfect workmanship.

It is said that if every union man patronized only the union firms and enterprises the present misfortune of our union leaders would never have happened. In other words, "In Union There Is Strength!"



**Kelleher & Browne**  
THE IRISH TAILORS  
7th Street below Market  
"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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WILL J. FRENCH,..... Editor

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*The beginning of the new year is a good time for resolutions appropriate to the occasion. There could be no better resolve on the part of a trade union than to see that a copy of the LABOR CLARION reaches the home of each member every week. The cost is so nominal—only six and two-third cents for a month—and the advantages are numerous. It is a duty to support the labor paper of the central body, for it is engaged for the trade union in and out of season. If you are without a copy in your home, Mr. Reader, interest your organization. It is worth while.*

On this first day of January, 1909, the LABOR CLARION wishes its readers and friends a "Happy New Year."

We received a cordial invitation to attend a banquet last Monday evening in Sacramento to International President George L. Berry of the printing pressmen and assistants. It was impossible to accept. The courtesy is hereby acknowledged, and we feel sure the guest of the craft on the Pacific Coast has naught but pleasant recollections of the Capitol City.

The State Commissioner of Labor wants to strengthen the labor laws. More men are needed, and police power to arrest violators is urged. There is a general feeling that the office is not doing the work originally intended, and if Commissioner Mackenzie has put his finger on the two reasons, then he should have the support of all agencies interested in suppressing child labor and enforcing the factory and other excellent laws on the statute books of California.

Subscribers keep sending changes of addresses to this office, despite protest after protest. Reference is made to those who subscribe through unions. The secretary of each trade organization is furnished with special blanks to enable him to keep track of the list for the mailer. He alone—the secretary—is authorized to add to a union's list or change an address. Please paste this paragraph in your hat—and send anything pertaining to a change of address to the right man. Otherwise this paper has to start in to reverse the procedure, and it's just as easy for the postal or letter to be mailed to the secretary.

Some of the most startling observations imaginable appear in the daily papers. A few weeks ago this paragraph caught the eye: "Direct legislation is a humbug. The best government is representative government." Today the same paper is enthusiastically in favor of the work of the direct primary league—a complete reversal of opinion. The mere thought of "representative government" under prevailing conditions in civic life is enough to cause a wondering smile to creep over the face of many a wily politician. The latter also thinks that "direct legislation is a humbug," although it looks as though it would shatter many a preconceived idea.

## THE DECISION OF JUSTICE WRIGHT

Organized labor, the world over, is vitally concerned in the decision of Justice Daniel T. Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The severity of the sentences, the importance of the issues involved, and the standing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, have riveted attention on the situation. In another column will be found the report of President Gompers, read to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, on the Buck Stove and Range Company injunction. It will prove of interest at this time.

Next Sunday there will be held meetings of protest against the interpretation of judge-made law given in these, and other, cases. At two o'clock, in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, the trade unionists of San Francisco will convene to discuss the sentencing of the three officials of the American Federation of Labor. In other cities, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the Denver convention, labor will raise its voice in opposition to law founded on anything but the rights laid down in the Constitution of the United States, as well as on the statute books of country and states.

President Gompers drew particular attention to the import of the injunction when he said:

"Your attention is especially called to a feature of the case of this injunction. If all the provisions of the injunction are to be fully carried out, we shall not only be prohibited from giving or selling a copy of the proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, either a bound or unbound copy; or any copy of the *American Federationist* for the greater part of 1907, and part of 1908, either bound or unbound, but we, as an executive council, will not be permitted to make a report upon this subject to the Denver Convention.

"Unless we violate the terms of this injunction, we are prohibited from referring to the case at all, either in our report to the convention or to others. Should a delegate to the convention ask the executive council what disposition has been made, or what the status of the case is, we shall be compelled to remain silent. For one, I am unwilling to be placed in such a position. I have neither the inclination nor the intention of violating the process of the court, but I cannot see how it is possible for us to hold up our heads as honest men and still refuse to give an accounting to our fellow workers and to the public as to the status and outcome of this case."

The invasion of the provisions of the Constitution is such that the injunction, as such, is temporarily lost to sight. Men are prohibited from writing, speaking, and presumably thinking, about a concern known to employ non-unionists, and which is endeavoring to lower standards of citizenship agreed upon as fair. They are, if Justice Wright has his way, to be prevented from telling their friends that such is the case. While there has been some strong language indulged in—none so strong, however, as that used by the judge in his decision—the right inherited to talk and write is our contention.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet on Monday week, January 11th. The outcome will probably be a request, or requests, to labor unions to pursue some line of policy with a view of protecting all that inheres in citizenship in these United States.

Outside of the injunction and its alleged violation, we will have the atmosphere clarified on the boycott question. This weapon of commercial and industrial life appears to be "illegal" when used by unionists, but perfectly proper when availed of to destroy competition, raise prices, and "freeze out."

The daily papers have published some good editorials. They realize the importance of the free press and free speech issue. Comments have been made on the various methods indulged in by judges in enforcing their decisions. One man is fined \$29,240,000, which nobody (including himself) expects he will pay, while another man, after a life given to public service, is arbitrarily assigned to jail for twelve months. Justice and law are on trial.

## LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

The threshold of a new year is an appropriate time—or place, as you will—to indulge in the retrospection that comes from experience and the introspection that deals with the unknown future.

The theme will, therefore, be related to our trade-union progress during the twelve months passed, and the thoughts that come as the future is faced.

San Francisco has spent a comparatively peaceful industrial year. There have been minor interruptions of relations, but nothing so pronounced as the conflicts of 1907. Out of the latter have grown advances in conditions worthy of note. The men in the iron trades industry, and the laundry workers, have had reductions in the workday that will be followed by other reductions until eight hours shall be recognized as the standard. Agreements between the contending parties were responsible for this. Note should be made of the possibilities of conferring one with another, to the mutual advantage of both sides.

Despite depressed trade conditions, the unions have maintained their strength well, all things considered. This is a matter of congratulation—a good omen for the future.

During the past twelve months the Citizens' Alliance has received no encouragement from any public quarter. Its activities have been of a more or less quiescent nature, and in the closing days of 1908 it received a body blow in the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California, and the subsequent unionizing of the firm of J. F. Parkinson of Palo Alto. Mr. Parkinson was the president of the State Federation of Citizens' Alliances, an erstwhile exponent of the "open shop" for keeping trade unionists out of employment, and his fall from grace is welcomed by thousands who will gladly extend the helping hand to assist a brother who boldly steps out on the narrow path that has led many to a cosy home blessed with reasonable leisure belonging to the breadwinner, and more of the comforts of life for the family than would come were there no trade union.

And so, having taken stock, let us look forward—a difficult task, truly.

The first thought is that the plan of selling labor collectively places us in a position to meet on a better footing those who have long been organized, and perhaps, in the past, have taken the ground that combination should be denied others. There has been a material change in this attitude. While some may pretend to observe it, the tendency is the other way. The value of the trade agreement, of stable conditions, is too evident to require elaboration here.

We should strengthen our union life in every possible way. Men and women who possess ability should be selected as officers. We are connected with business institutions. A man must be always master of himself, capable and alert for the interests of those he represents, before he can talk on an equality with the man or men with whom he has to deal.

Inasmuch as we know our unions have gained for us increases of pay, shorter hours, sanitary surroundings and innumerable other advantages known to all, and unnecessary to repeat here, it devolves upon us to look for the weak spots and build up. Unions should be open to those who want to join them. The cost should be small. Attractive methods to advertise a union's advantages to the outside worker counts. A "fence" of any sort is out of place in our community life.

Pay high dues. A substantial treasury is an excellent addendum to a union's worth to its members. Buy union-made goods exclusively. Hire trade-unionists. Assist every agency that is devised to help you. If there is a labor paper in your vicinity, see that it enters your home. Teach the women folk of the household the importance of co-operating to maintain conditions.

Strikes and lockouts belong to the war period. The trade agreement and the conference are with us. Above all, the union is a permanent factor in business relations, and its progress will be retarded when it meets with inefficiency.



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## Bankers' Union Solid for Closed Shop.

One of the finest organized and most influential trades unions in the United States recently held its annual meeting at Denver. It is called the American Bankers' Association, and the reports of the proceedings show that it is orthodox union, believing in the closed shop first, last and all the time, even to the extent of using its best efforts to prevent Uncle Sam from entering the field its members almost exclusively occupy. So far did this trades union go to retain its monopoly that it deliberately misrepresented facts in its official utterances. In announcing its unfaltering aversion to postal savings banks and its determination to die in the last ditch rather than yield one iota of its monopoly of control of the people's deposited money it said that postal savings banks were not needed, because wherever a bank was needed private enterprise would provide one.

The answer to this deliberate misstatement made by the American bankers is found in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which shows that the South has savings banks in only four States and that California is the only State on the Pacific Coast that has savings banks. Between Iowa and California there are only nineteen banks in Nebraska and Colorado. Missouri, Arkansas and Texas have no savings banks, according to this report. Half the population of this country has no savings banks within reach, but this close trade union which does business with a little of its own and a large quantity of the other fellow's money, doesn't want the public to have any banking facilities except the closed shop kind.

I note the action of this union because I always have adhered to the rule of commending a trades union when it was right and criticising it when it was wrong, and certainly no more pitiable spectacle has been presented to this country by any trades union for a long time than has been by this association, from whose ranks have been taken the most despicable, widow-robbing and orphan-devouring thieves and robbers recent times can show, which calmly takes the ground that the United States Government has no call to afford banking facilities to its citizens and in the face of defalcations and embezzlements by national bank officers, aggregating millions annually, suavely declares that the depositor has all the security he need have and that he promptly should be suppressed if he should ask this from a bank, that it would arrange certainly to repay him his deposit. I make note of the action of this bankers' trade union because it goes further than most other trade unions and very flatly declares that it means to control all business of its kind in the United States or know the reason why, and that it does not propose to guarantee or give security that it will do its work according to contract.—Frank Sunderman in Pennsylvania *Grit*.

\* \* \*

## Victory for Labor.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York, second department, has decided that a contract made by a corporation with a labor union whereby only union men shall be employed should be upheld as valid and binding. Certain employees of a Brooklyn corporation (one a stockholder) hesitated at joining the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union after the latter had secured an agreement with the company to employ only members of the union. These employees were served with notice that they must either join the union or separate themselves from the company's employ. They then brought suit against the union to set aside the contract between it and the company on the ground that the latter was forced by duress to execute it and petitioned that the officials of the company be enjoined from dismissing them.

On the original trial evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was furnished showing that the union had organized throughout the country a boycott against the products of the company, the consequence of which was the execution of the contract to employ none but union men. The sitting justice ruled in

favor of the union, upholding the contention that the latter's efforts to unionize the company were legal and that the contract was voluntarily executed. An appeal was taken with the result that the lower court was upheld.

\* \* \*

## State Competes Against Farmer.

That the State of California has gone into the dairy business in competition with the farmers of the State, through the State farm at Davis, is freely admitted by the officials at that institution.

The Sacramento *Bee* of November 30th presents both sides of an interesting and somewhat unique situation. The State farm officials claim that the butter made by the students cannot be thrown away and that anyway the cream from which the butter is made is purchased for cash from farmers, so they shouldn't object.

The other side is set forth in the following communication:

"To the Editor of *The Bee*—Sir: I understand the State farm at Davis has gone into the creamery business extensively. I did not understand that when the Legislature appropriated the money to buy that farm and the committee located it, it was to go into the creamery business or any other industry as a competitor, as against any body of persons who had invested their money to build up creameries, for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the people of the community.

"It might be well enough to have a few cows at the farm so as to demonstrate the taking care of and milking them. But the professors can demonstrate to the class quite as well how to make butter, with a bucket or ten-gallon can of milk, as a whole hog-head full.

"If the State farm can run a creamery and make it pay it will do a lot better than most State institutions; or even private enterprises.

"I understand the farm is not only soliciting milk and cream, but is peddling out the butter in the community at a less price than can be obtained by other creameries. Now, if the trustees will start up some more experiments, say blacksmith shop, wagon shop, plumbing shop, carpenter shop, and a few more in that line, it will probably become very popular, especially if they do the work cheaper than the local tradesmen.

"There are some of our old farmers who think that there is a lot of buffoonery about that farm and a good place to sink a lot of good money, and ask what does it amount to? They even have to invite our home talent to tell them how to run a dairy. I hope it was not the intention of the President of the University to enter into competition with local industries. Dixon has an up-to-date creamery costing \$15,000, which has never yet paid a dividend, run wholly for the benefit of the community. Has manufactured and sold this year 213,000 pounds valued at \$55,000. Respectfully "JAMES MILLAR,

"Dixon, November 30, 1908."

A telephone inquiry brought the following reply from Leroy Anderson, Superintendent of the State farm:

"The University farm is manufacturing butter on a commercial scale, and to the extent of its output (350 pounds every other day) is competing with other creameries. Twenty-five students are now taking the course, and the creamery has been a great success.

"The butter manufactured cannot be wasted. Moreover, the University farm creamery has been a great help to farmers, taking all the milk they can bring in. The Davis section cannot supply it with all it needs and milk is bought at Dixon and other points.

"The University farm butter is rated as first extra and brings the highest price. It is made under the strictest sanitary conditions and is of the very best quality. Granting that a creamery here or there may feel the competition of the farm establishment, the benefit from the State institution, it is contended, far overshadows any possible harm it may do to private concerns in the market."

## CHRIST'S COMING AND DEMOCRACY.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"Lift the stone  
And thou shalt find me;  
Cleave the wood,  
And there am I."

Although not recorded in the Bible, this is a quotation attributed to Jesus Christ. Various interpretations have been put upon it, but whatever else it may mean, it indicates that the presence of Jesus Christ is with the man who toils. This thought dignifies labor as nothing else can. Men have sometimes made the distinction between "secular" work and "religious" work. Jesus never made such a distinction. To Him all work was sacred. Even before He performed a miracle or begun His career as a preacher, Christ had this testimony from His Heavenly Father: "This is My beloved Son, in Whom I am well pleased." Jesus had pleased God as a carpenter. His daily tasks were sacred tasks. The swinging of a hammer or the pushing of a saw in the doing of a job for a neighbor, was to Him as though it were done for God. When it is remembered that Christ was a carpenter at a time when the philosophers declared that a purchased slave was better than a hired one, and when, in accordance with this teaching of the philosophers, half the world lived behind prison bars, the coming of Christ into the home of a humble artisan and the living of His life for thirty years in the atmosphere of a working-man's home, becomes all the more significant. He lifted labor out of the pit in which the so-called upper classes had placed it. He gave the working-man a place in human society which he had theretofore never enjoyed. The principles which he taught have since made the workingman the equal of every other man, no matter what his vocation in life may be. This is one of the chief benefits of the coming of Jesus into the world, and for this service the masses owe him a debt of gratitude.

## FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

At the December meeting of the executive council of the Modern Woodmen Society, held at the headquarters of the society in Rock Island, Ill., it was decided to conduct that society's sanatorium, located at Colorado Springs, Colo., for the treatment of members afflicted with tuberculosis, free of all charge to members.

The Modern Woodmen Society, several months since, acquired 1,380 acres of land within seven miles of Colorado Springs, and has established thereon an up-to-date sanatorium, the tent colony plan being employed. The first colony plan will be ready for the reception of patients to-day, January 1, 1909, and is equipped to care for sixty patients, to which number admissions must be limited for the present.

The tents are octagonal structures, with shingle roofs, canvas sides, hardwood floors on solid cement foundations, heated by a central plant, equipped with all modern conveniences, such as telephones, etc., and each tent will accommodate one patient. An administration building for physicians, nurses, dining hall, baths of all kinds, etc., stands in the center.

Dr. J. E. White, formerly of the Nordrach ranch sanatorium, the medical director in charge, states that only those consumptive members who are curable, or whose lives may be prolonged for a considerable length of time, will be admitted as patients. The wisdom of this rule is apparent. Rigid medical examination as a condition precedent to admission will be insisted upon in every case, and special blank forms have been prepared.

It is expected that another colony of sixty tents will be ready by July, 1909, and that acceptable patients will be ready to occupy it in full by that time. A movement is already under way to equip the second colony plant. Each tent, completely equipped, represents an expense of \$250, and a number of local camps, or lodges, of the society have decided to donate tents. As there are over 13,000 local camps of Modern Woodmen, and over 1,000,000 members, it is anticipated that several colonies will soon be equipped in this way.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held  
December 26, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected. It was noted that the minutes neglected to say that the motion to raise the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy was carried, and the secretary was instructed to make the correction.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Jos. F. Valentine, Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, informing Council that he would assist in obtaining an organizer for San Francisco and vicinity. *Referred to Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*—Two communications received from the Douglas Shoe Co., dealing with conditions in their factory at Brockton, Mass. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Wage scale and agreement of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Upholsterers—Business slack; many stores in Mission, namely, Harry Moore & Co., King Furniture Co., Lachman Bros. Furniture Co., selling non-union mattresses. Bakers—Are vigorously prosecuting the boycott on the Fusek Baking Co.; request the delegates to bring this to the attention of their unions.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—On the appeal from Car-men's Union of Chester, Pa., the committee recommended that the delegates be instructed to call this appeal to the attention of their unions, and that the secretary stand instructed to forward any donations that might be received; concurred in. The committee recommended that in view of the settlement of the milkers' dispute with the Guadalupe Dairy, that their communication received some time ago requesting an extension of the boycott be filed, and that the case be considered closed up to date; concurred in. The committee reported that the communication from an affiliated union requesting a remission of dues had been withdrawn by the union, and recommended that the communication be filed; concurred in. The dispute between the grocery clerks and the retail delivery drivers was laid over for one week, no committee appearing.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908—The committee met in special session to consider the decision of Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sentencing Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for contempt of court. The committee reported that in view of the palpable injustice of this decision, and in view of its menacing aspect to free speech and free press, that a full discussion of it be had by the delegates and the Council could then decide as to whether a mass meeting was advisable at this time. The committee's report was discussed by Delegates Macarthur, Walsh, Rose, Seaman, Bowlan, Misner, Rosenthal, Tracy, Sweeney and Leaman. Bro. Roche of Molders' Union, No. 164, was granted the privilege of the floor to address the Council on the decision. The secretary read the resolution adopted by the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L., calling upon central bodies to hold mass meetings if a verdict declaring the defendants guilty was rendered.

Moved that the sense of the resolutions be complied with and that the executive committee of the Council be instructed to proceed to make such arrangements as are necessary for holding a mass meeting, on Sunday, January 3, 1909, and that they be empowered to invite friendly bodies; carried. Moved that the executive committee be instructed to draw up resolutions to be adopted at the mass meeting, and that they invite the Building Trades Council to appoint a committee to confer on the resolutions to be presented, and to take part in the meeting to be held; also that the resolutions be presented to the Council at its next regular meeting; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—The committee introduced an amendment to Section 76 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which they stated would prove

of benefit to impecunious litigants; the committee asked the indorsement of the Council to the amendment as submitted, and on motion it was duly indorsed. The committee also submitted an amendment to Section 625 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which, on motion, was laid over for one week for further consideration.

RECEIPTS—Garment Cutters, \$2; Bookbinders, \$6; Ship Painters, \$8; Musicians, \$42; Electrical Workers, No. 537, \$14; Glass Blowers, \$6. Total, \$78.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; telegram to A. F. of L., \$3.80; D. McLennan, salary, \$20; J. J. Kenney, \$15; P. O'Brien, salary, \$10; Brunswick, Balk, Collender Co., \$7; Typewritorium for services on typewriter, \$1. Total, \$109.80.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## ORGANIZING WORK FOR THE BAKERS.

Writing in the last issue of the *Bakers' Journal*, Marcel Wille says:

"We have now 92 names on the list of which 70 paid their initiation fee (one admitted on French Union book). All those who have paid were initiated by me. I will send you the full names and addresses of the new members.

"In general I am satisfied with the situation and while it is premature to make any promises, it is my belief that we will succeed.

"The boss who dismissed his men for joining the union made the proposition to give them one day off in seven, but not the Saturday, but the union insists on that day so as to give those boys a chance to attend our meetings and to be educated.

"As soon as organizing work is completed in San Francisco, we will visit Oakland."

Mr. Wille's letter bore the date of December 10th. Since that time there have been additions to the membership roll from the French and Italian bakeries.

"Love will find a way," declared the philosopher. But it's hard on the little fellow to do the C. Columbus act on \$12 a week.

\* \* \*

"You dear boy," said Snoggles' wife, as she came downstairs, "I am afraid my dressing has kept you long."

"I wouldn't mind that, Clarice," said Snoggles, "if your dressing didn't keep me short."

\* \* \*

Husband: "The biggest idiots always seem to marry the prettiest women."

Wife: "Now, you're trying to flatter me."

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.

Fousek's Bakery, Oak and Scott.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.

Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market, tailors.

Sutro Baths.

Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.

United Cigar Stores.

January 1, 1909

Two Carloads of

**Carpets**

Received Today

**80c**

**\$1.00**

**\$1.12½**

**STERLING**

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER

GOLDEN GATE  
COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

**Orpheum** Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

A GREAT NEW SHOW.

WILFRED CLARKE & CO., in His Own Farce, "What Will Happen Next?" DE BIERE, European Illusionist; LES SALVAGGIS, Parisian Whirlwind Dancers; EDWIN LATELL; ROONEY SISTERS; HIBBERT & WARREN; EVA TAYLOR & CO.; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00  
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays, 10, 25, 50c. MATINEE EVERY DAY.

Gaining in popularity every day  
because it deserves it

**Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey**

Rye or Bourbon

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**

Union Made Clothing

== THREE BIG STORES ==



**CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.****Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 21, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, concerning convention and seating of delegates; referred to Local No. 283. From Bakers' and Confectioners' Unions, Nos. 24 and 106 of San Francisco, and 119 of Oakland, asking Council to indorse agreement for French, Italian and Greek bakeries; complied with. From Amalgamated Street Railway Employees of Philadelphia, asking for financial assistance; referred to executive board. From Cigar Makers, No. 253, asking assistance to have Royal Arch co-operate in a demand for Oakland cigars bearing union label; indorsed. From Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 70, in regard to Motor Parcel Delivery Co.; referred to executive board.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Ice Men—Receipt of a new charter from I. B. of T., and that Soda Wagon Drivers were no longer a part of their organization. Box Makers—A large factory in operation in Sacramento, Cal., under union label conditions. Teamsters, No. 70—Motor Parcel Delivery Company matter still unsettled. Bakers, No. 119—Morris Bakery of Alameda still non-union; also reported complaint of union saloonkeeper of Alameda that men would pass by his house and insist upon patronizing a non-union house. Boot and Shoe Workers—"Busy Bee" shop still on the unfair list; asked co-operation of union men to assist in unionizing said shop.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD—Recommended that matter pertaining to Gaiety Theater lay over for another week; concurred in. Matter of financial assistance for employees of Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company be postponed for one week; concurred in.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on bills; warrants ordered drawn.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Chairman of Labor Day picnic committee reported a sum of \$175.15 over all expenses; received and committee discharged with thanks.

REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—Fout's barber shops, Berkeley, unionized by signing of agreement; great credit due to musicians for their co-operation. Reported in regard to Morris' Bakery of Alameda, and of conspiracy of night baker with Morris to thwart bakers in unionizing. Visited California Pickle Works, in company with President Spooner; unsuccessful in reaching any agreement with proprietors; recommended that firm be placed on the "We don't patronize list" of Council; recommendation concurred in.

GOOD AND WELFARE OF COUNCIL—A discussion took place in regard to keeping union men from patronizing Becker's markets; it was finally concluded to appoint a boosting committee to visit unions to again call attention of members to the necessity of refusing to patronize said shops. It was also urged that we should try and convince the membership of unions that it is absolutely necessary that they purchase none but union-made goods of all kinds.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted, F. C. JOSLYN, Secretary.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 28, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Metal Polishers' and Buffers' of Cleveland, Ohio, asking for financial assistance for locked-out members; referred to executive board. From Collier's Publishing Company with a proposition for subscription; filed. From the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., in regard to boot and shoe workers' stamp, accompanied by letter from

A. F. of L.; ordered filed until further particulars are obtained. From California State Federation of Labor, enclosing resolution passed at ninth annual convention, advocating the purchase of union-made flour; indorsed, and ordered placed on blackboard. From San Francisco Labor Council, acknowledging receipt of resolution passed by Central Labor Council of Alameda County, indorsing action of San Francisco Council in petitioning President Gompers to continue Bro. J. O. Walsh as organizer for San Francisco and vicinity; filed.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Teamsters, No. 70—Asked that patrons of American Fuel Co. should ask drivers for button, as they are having hard time to unionize said plant; also that Motor Parcel Delivery Company was still unfair to No. 70; that it was said firm would go out of business on the first of the New Year. Cigar Makers—The effort to have union men purchase more home-made products was having a good effect, and asked that the good work be kept up.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Committee on Petry benefit dance reported a balance of \$238.50 turned over to Mrs. Petry; report accepted and committee discharged with vote of thanks.

REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—Fout's matter has been satisfactorily settled; recommend that name be taken from "we don't patronize" list of Council. Good work being done in California Pickle Works Co. matter; several restaurants have ceased purchasing goods. Matter between Owens & Starr's restaurant and cooks and waiters has been adjusted; firm is living up to all requirements. Had talked with Motor Parcel Delivery Co. manager and could do nothing with him in regard to unionizing drivers; firm would probably go out of business by the first of year. In regard to Gaiety Theatre, by request of musicians' representative, would ask that matter be held in abeyance. Report accepted and recommendations concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS—Ordered that the Motor Parcel Delivery Company be placed on the "we don't patronize" list of Council. The matter of judgment rendered against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison was taken up, and condemnatory resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to President Roosevelt and to the LABOR CLARION.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT—Receipts—Teamsters, \$12.50; Box Makers, \$7. Total, \$19.50.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted, F. C. JOSLYN, Secretary.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Barber Shop, 471 8th street.

Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.

Coffee Club, 9th street, between Broadway and Washington.

California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.

Eagle Box Factory.

Holstrom, horseshoe, 1320 San Pablo avenue.

Morris Bakery, Willow Station, Alameda.

Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.

Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.

Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. \*\*

**Who Saves Your Money**

Do you, or does the saloon man, or the slot machine man save it for himself? One dollar will start a savings account and a little added each week will make it grow surprisingly fast. The interest it earns will surprise you.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock  
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the  
Journeyman  
Tailors' Union  
OF AMERICA used on  
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.  
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

**The Cream of All Beers****YOSEMITE :- LAGER**

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE  
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

**PRACTICAL  
PRINTING**

WE PRINT  
THE LABOR  
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

**Walter N. Brunt Co.**

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

PHONE KEARNY 1966

OPPOSITE U.S. MINT



**PRICES RIGHT  
PROMPT DELIVERY**



## AMONG THE UNIONS.

George W. Bell of the gas workers was in Vallejo on December 19th. He organized a union of his craft and attended to business for the State Federation of Labor.

John I. Nolan leaves for Sacramento at the beginning of the week. His duties as legislative representative will keep him busy among the solons who gather in the state capital every two years.

Frank Cooke, secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, has been selected on a special committee of nine citizens appointed to carry out the recommendations of a larger committee whose object is the beautifying of the city. The Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento has the co-operation of the central labor body in the various civic movements. This is as it should be.

The Milk Dealers' Association has objected to a clause in the wage agreement submitted by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union calling for four days of rest each month, which rule has been in effect for the past year, stating that the conditions of the business does not warrant the expense of extra drivers, the association asks that the drivers be content with a holiday every fortnight. The union asks for a continuance of the wage agreement of 1908, which expires January 15.

As a result of the activities of Organizer Marcel Wille among the French and Italian bakers of Oakland, seventeen employees of French and Italian shops joined the Oakland Bakers' Union last Monday.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 24, will hold a special meeting tomorrow (Saturday) evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term.

Miss Maud Younger was elected president of the waitresses at the regular meeting last Monday. Miss Younger is known for her activity in the movement, as well as in other lines of endeavor.

Joseph F. Valentine, one of the vice-presidents of the A. F. of L., and president of the iron molders' international, is going to assist in the effort to have a special organizer appointed for San Francisco and vicinity.

A letter from the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company was referred by the Labor Council at last Saturday night's meeting to the local union of boot and shoe workers.

At the meeting last week of the Machinists' Union, the law and legislative committee submitted a copy of a bill that will be presented to the Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, known as the "employers' liability bill." After receiving the endorsement of these bodies, the proposed legislation will go to Sacramento. The business agent was instructed to visit the State Labor Commissioner's office and make inquiries in regard to laws on regular pay days.

There was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday a meeting of men interested in the printing industry. The discussion covered the possibilities of improving trade conditions by promoting amicable relations all around, by appointing a special committee to adjust trade disputes, and by devising a plan of protection for supply men in dealing with irresponsible parties. Beside local officers of unions, the two international presidents in town were present, as well as representatives of the employing interests. A. H. McQuilkin, editor of the *Inland Printer* of Chicago, who is visiting the Coast, is the father of the movement. He has met with considerable success in the connection back east, and

his work on the supplementary education board of the I. T. U. is known to printers.

A committee from the Labor Council attended the meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union on December 23d, and presented it with a handsome silk banner, donated by the Whitehead, Hoag Co., as a prize for the union making the best display of its label at the Labor Day parade. Speeches congratulating the union for winning the prize were made by John W. Sweeney, president of the Labor Council; E. H. Sears, representing the Whitehead, Hoag Co., and Andrew J. Gallagher. The remarks of the speakers were received by the union with much applause. Secretary Decker made the acceptance speech.

Efforts are being made to install a working agreement between the grocery clerks and the retail delivery drivers.

The Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union has elected officers for the ensuing term. Members of organized labor should see that men employed on the work indicated by the name of the union carry a paid-up card. The request frequently made in this connection should be faithfully observed.

The barbers have elected officers. A. Gonzales is president; Charles Koch, financial and corresponding secretary; J. A. Beck, recording secretary, and George W. Price business agent. The latter will receive a token of appreciation for his services as presiding officer next Monday evening.

The recently-elected bartenders were installed last Monday night. Bert La Rue, the retiring president, and Harry Wright, retiring vice-president, had their services suitably acknowledged. Ten applications were received. Thirty dollars were paid out for sick benefits.

The waiters are going to enforce the wearing of the button after today. Members of the organization will not be permitted to work with non-unionists. An international organizer will soon be established in San Francisco.

The recent New Orleans convention of the International Seamen's Union decided to agitate a movement to secure a world conference of seamen to discuss and arrange an agreement for a plan of legislation to be submitted to the different countries. The secretary of the national union is sending out letters to every seamen's organization in the world, asking for co-operation in this plan and, if favored, to elect delegates to the proposed conference. The date and place of holding the convention will be determined on later. The New Orleans convention hopes to adopt a world agreement for legislation beneficial to the mariner. In the event of its program being successful, arrangements will be made for the presentation and financing of the work to be done before the various legislative bodies of the different maritime countries.

Andrew Furuseth of the sailors returned to the city early in the week.

The soda and mineral water bottlers are protesting against the inroads of Japanese competition. They are receiving the support of unions in the allied provision trades department.

There are thousands of citizens outside the labor organizations who are taking a keen interest in the decision of Justice Wright and the protest it has invoked. The far-reaching issues—the possibility of extending injunctions until they invade other fields—are a common concern.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

# Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

## WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Jan. is White on Brown.

## Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.  
64 MARKET ST.  
1600 FILLMORE ST.  
605 KEARNY ST.  
2640 MISSION ST.

## Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST  
2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

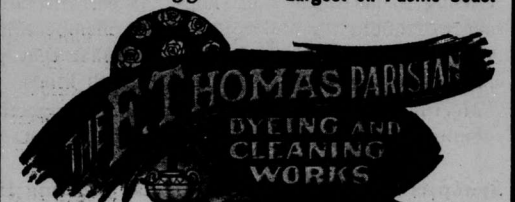
## EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers  
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco  
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco  
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620



## WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ellis Meredith, a woman journalist and authoress and a lifelong resident of Colorado, says in part in an article on "What it Means to be an Enfranchised Woman":

"When women were first enfranchised it was confidently predicted that they would neglect their homes in the pursuit of office. When a very small percentage of them showed the slightest disposition either to seek or accept office, it was argued that the politicians would have none of them, and that they would soon be eliminated as a political factor. They have had something of the experience of ex-Governor Alva Adams, Democrat, who once said he had never been able to make a political speech that pleased the Republicans. \* \* \*

"What does the possession of the ballot mean to women? Much or little, according to the woman, just as it means much or little to the individual man. Duty is always largely a matter of personal equation. Many men and women carry their obligations lightly. They pay their debts when they get ready, or are compelled by process of law, and curfew ordinances are enacted for the benefit of their children.

"Right at this point may be found one of the fundamental differences between men and women in politics. The man whose boy is brought home by the policeman or truancy officer may be intensely interested in politics—national politics. He may be rabid on the subject of the tariff and yet hardly know the name of his alderman. But the woman who is interested in politics begins at home. She has a vital interest in the quantity and purity of the water supply. It was the women of Denver who prevailed on the authorities to park Twenty-third street, to put up anti-expectoration signs, and to provide garbage cans and drinking fountains on the street corners. Denver's politics are unquestionably dirty, but Denver itself is a clean city.

"The first question put by the looker-on who hopes to find out what the ballot means to women is nearly always: 'Do the women vote?' That is a very significant question, for under it lies that latent distrust, that growing doubt of our form of government, which cannot be denied. Those who ask it doubtless know how many men fail to vote. Not long ago the returns showed that 40,000 men in the city of Boston had failed to avail themselves of their privilege to do so. No wonder we are asked if the women vote!

"And they do vote. Let it be firmly fixed in the mind that women form but forty-two per cent of the population of Colorado, and that they cast forty-eight per cent of the vote, and the thoughtful individual will perceive that practically all the women vote. What is more, they vote just the same in 'off' years as they do in Presidential campaigns. Statistics have been gathered several times, and the figures remain relatively the same."

\* \* \*

Speaking before the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate from the Women's International Union Label League, said:

"Mr. Stelzle told you of the part the church takes in labor organizations and Mrs. Robins told you of the part women workers should take; but neither one has touched upon the part that I realize is of equally as great importance—the part the women in the homes take in the labor movement. We find that very few wives of trade union men know anything about whether the articles they purchase are made under fair or unfair conditions. For that reason we find it necessary, not only to organize the women workers into trade unions, but also to organize the women in the trade union households. We realize that as the women do seven-eighths of the purchasing for the home it is their duty to see that the union label appears on each article they buy. We have endeavored to organize branches of the Women's Label League throughout the country in order to educate them to the true meaning of trade unionism. Child labor, sweat shops and all such evils may be remedied

through a greater demand for goods bearing the union label. We realize if such goods are in greater demand we would not have sweat shops in our great cities as we have today. It is not only a protection to ourselves, but it is a great benefit to labor organizations. In this way we are endeavoring to interest the wives of the union men as well as organizing girls into trades unions and helping them as much as possible. You may not realize that this is such an important question. Each man may say that his wife does this, that she will not permit goods made under unfair conditions to come into his home; but we must have an organized effort to secure the end we seek."

## Household Hints and Recipes.

**BAKED CORN.**—Cut from the cob enough corn to make one quart, season it with butter, salt and pepper and add one well beaten egg. Put this into a baking pan, cover with rich milk and bake. If the egg is not added, use more milk and sprinkle a little flour over the corn.

Corn fried in hot butter, steamed under a tight lid, and dressed with rich cream a few minutes before it is removed from the stove is very good. Have the butter red hot before adding the corn; stir it often, and when steaming it place the vessel in a skillet of hot water to prevent it scorching, since corn-milk soon burns.

**RHUBARB-LEMON PIE.**—One cup cooked rhubarb, one cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of butter, yolks of two eggs beaten, pinch of salt, one teaspoon lemon extract, one heaping teaspoon cornstarch; put in crust and bake, beat the whites and add two tablespoons of sugar; put on pie and brown.

**POTATO PIE.**—Peel and grate a large potato. Add the juice and grated rind of a lemon, a cup of sugar, one of water, and the white of an egg, well beaten. Bake in a rich paste. When done, dot with pieces of jelly just before going to table.

**MASHED TURNIPS.**—Pare white or yellow turnips and cut in inch cubes. Cook in plenty of boiling water, then mash, season with butter, salt and pepper. Do not smooth any vegetable over after mashing but beat light with a fork and leave rough.

**TO SOFTEN AN EGG.**—When an egg has been boiled too long, it can be softened instantly again by lifting pan off fire, quickly placing under tap, and allowing a good stream of cold water to pour into it. The sudden shock from hot to cold has the curious effect of softening the egg. A splendid method of securing correct consistency for invalids' eggs.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.  
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*



## SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

## Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty  
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.  
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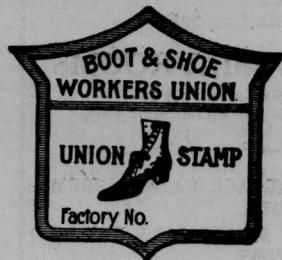
715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

## Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

### Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on  
the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

## Demand the Union Label on Articles

### THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

Guaranteed Capital .....\$1,200,000.00

Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds .....\$1,453,983.62

Deposits, June 30, 1908.....\$34,474,554.23

Total Assets .....\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office,

or Wells, Fargo &amp; Co's. Money Orders, or coin by

Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.,

except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday

evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for

receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-

President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President,

Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant

Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George

Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-

fellow &amp; Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel

Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J.

W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and

W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between

21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment

of Deposits only.

## DEMAND THIS LABEL



## On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing it is not a Union concern.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

\*Linotype machines.  
†Monotype machines.  
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) \*Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(7) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(10) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.  
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.  
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) \*Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris-Travers Press, Commercial and Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(45) \*Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
(7) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(21) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (68) Telegraph Press, 86 Turk.  
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Deizelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Inc. & Co., 67 First.  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Deizelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.  
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.  
(42) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

## AN "OPEN SHOP" UNION.

A meeting of open-shop employers and employees was held on December 22d, says the Palo Alto Times, at the office of Contractor E. A. Hettinger to consider labor conditions and take such steps as might seem advisable under the readjustment of the labor situation.

It will be recalled that just recently the mill and contract business of the J. F. Parkinson Company and L. S. Bean, which have been conducted under open-shop conditions, were unionized. This left a few non-union building contractors and their employees in a somewhat uncertain situation.

At this meeting the matter was discussed at length and the conclusion was reached that it would be expedient to organize an "open-shop union," with which all who believed in open-shop principles, whether employers or workmen, will be asked to affiliate. The meeting was preliminary in its character, and it was arranged to hold a further meeting, when an organization will be effected and rules and regulations adopted to govern the new "union." The place of this meeting will be announced later.

## Winchester Hotel

### 76 Third Street

Near Market

AME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

### 500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.  
Single Rooms - - - \$3.00 and up per week.  
Family Rooms - - - 75c and up per day.  
Family Rooms. \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.  
ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY THE HOTEL.

**ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors**

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—Security Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) 316 Montgomery St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1909.

## THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK

No. 2631 Mission St., between 22d and 23d.

(Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.)

For the half year ending December 31, 1908, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after January 2, 1909. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—Central Trust Company of California, Market and Sansome Sts.; Branches 624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this Bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 706 Market St., opposite Third (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco).—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1909.

JAMES D. PHELAN, President.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—Humboldt Savings Bank, 783 Market Street, near 4th (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco).—For the half year ending December 31st, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1st, 1909.

W. E. PALMER, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—San Francisco Savings Union (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), N. W. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1st. Money deposited during the first ten days of January will receive dividend from January 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—The Savings and Loan Society (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 101 Montgomery St., corner Suter St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909. Money deposited before January 10th will draw interest from January 1, 1909.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—The German Savings and Loan Society (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 526 California street, Mission Branch, 2572 Mission street, near 22d.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.

GEORGE TOURNAY, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—The Scandinavian Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), Chronicle Building.—For the half year ending December 31st, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1909.

L. M. MACDONALD, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—The Swedish-American Bank, 54 Geary street, near Kearny and Market.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.

GEORGE M. RUDEBECK, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**—Mechanics Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) corner Market and Mason streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1, 1909.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.



## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boiler Makers' No. 25**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

**Mallers**—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Headquarters Labor Temple.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Undertakers' Asst's**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

### FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

### FAIR LISTS

#### STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.

Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.

Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.

J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.

Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.

Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.

Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.

Collins, Hatter, 922 Market.

Lundstrom, Hatter, 1600 Fillmore, 605 Kearny, 64 Market, 2640 Mission.

#### STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held December 29th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Messrs. C. J. Silliman and H. Lowenstein were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. R. C. Hyland, of Local No. 104, Salt Lake City, L. Ingalsbe, of Local No. 210, Fresno, and E. R. De Metz, of Local No. 264, San Rafael, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Miss H. Schloh and Messrs. T. Coulter and C. W. Melville. Mr. G. B. Mason, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

Mr. F. Lovegood has been suspended from membership in good standing in accordance with Federation requirements, at the instance of Local No. 153, of San Jose. Members are requested to take due notice of the above action of the Board of Directors.

The Board meeting of December 29th had its attention drawn to the proposed measure to be introduced at the coming session of the state legislature relative to the certification and registration of teachers of music. The object of the movement is to try and secure the recognition and protection for those engaged in the profession of teaching the art of music that is accorded at present to those engaged in the practice of various other professions. The question of indorsing the proposed legislation was referred to the next regular meeting of the union for action (January 14th), and members are urged to be in attendance on that occasion to give the proposition the serious attention it merits.

By direction of the Board of Directors, members are notified not to accept or play any engagement contracted for or being filled by Professor E. J. Henry, of 1015½ Broadway, Oakland, or by any of Mr. Henry's agents. Whenever the "professor" becomes a member of Local No. 6 the balance of the membership will be privileged to accept or play any engagement contracted for by the above individual or his agents, in accordance with union requirements; under present conditions, the "professor" being a non-member, the acceptance of engagements is in direct violation of an important requirement of the union, and will be so regarded and dealt with by the Board of Directors.

#### Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week is full of novelty and variety and contains but one hold over. Wilfred Clarke, son of the famous comedian, John Sleeper Clarke, and a nephew of Edwin Booth, will present a comedy entitled "What Will Happen Next?" The other new acts will include De Biere, a marvelous European illusionist, The Salvaggis, famous Parisian Whirlwind Dancers, Edwin Latell, a clever comedian and monologist, The Rooney Sisters, in songs and dances and Hibbert and Warren, two very clever and versatile minstrels, in a pastime called "The Pianist and the Dancer." Eva Taylor, who recently scored such a great hit in "Chums," will return for next week only, which will be the last of Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls. The performance will close with a new series of Orpheum Motion Pictures.

Two smart young Londoners once accosted a respectable looking shepherd in Argyll with:

"You have a very fine view here—you can see a great way."

"Yu ay, yu ay, a ferry great way."

"Ah! You can see America from here, I presume?"

"Farrar than that."

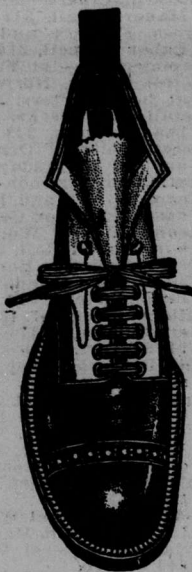
"Farther than that?"

"You jist wait tul the mists gang awa and you'll see the moon."

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*

## OUR UNION-STAMPED SHOES ARE THE SHOES YOU SHOULD BUY



### WHY?

- 1st. They all have the Union stamp, a sign of fair labor.
- 2d. They're honest made, every inch of them.
- 3rd. Careful selections by expert buyers make a comfortable fit certain.
- 4th. We guarantee the wear of our shoes; if you find fault we'll make it right.
- 5th. They're not only better, but the prices are from 50c to \$1.50 lower than others.

Patent Colts  
Dress Shoes \$2.50

Others Up to \$6.50

Don't You Think That When You Need Shoes  
That it Will Pay You to Remember Us?

We Have the Largest and Best Stock of Men's, Women's and  
Children's Union-Stamped Shoes West of Chicago

Men's Working and  
Every-Day Shoes  
from \$1.50 to \$5.00

B. KATSCHINSKI

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE COMP'Y

1549 FILLMORE STREET, NEAR GEARY

"The Greatest Shoe House of the West."

The Store That First Displayed the Union Card.

Do you want from Five Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars annual income? See us immediately. Why? Because we can show you the safest, best and most profitable investment on the market today; namely: a WALNUT GROVE. See us, or write for booklet on Walnut Culture and our Walnut Grove at Santa Rosa.

### The Noble-Jones Co.

471-3-5 Monadnock Building

Phone Douglas 2720 San Francisco

624 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa

### Rosenblum & Abraham

#### Tailors for Men

A full line of foreign and domestic novelties. Union Label Used.

937 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

### CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1909 Mission Street

San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

UNION **BOSS OF THE ROAD** MADE

**OVERALLS**  
FOR SALE HERE

**TAKE**  
your **TRADE**  
to the **STORE**  
that **CARRIES**  
**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  
**OVERALLS**  
Neustadter Bros.  
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND  
**DEMAND the BRAND**